No. 13,363.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1893-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# SCHOMBURGK'S LINE

His Maps Said to Pe of No Geographical Value.

S A EOTANIST, NOT SURVEYOR

Drawings Showed Where ora Were Found in the Region.

TAT PROF. SCHARFF SAYS

Important testimony is at hand impeachg the correctness and value of Schomurgk's map of the alleged British bounlary line in Venezuela, the document that orms the very corner stone of England's ontention in the pending controversy, in hich the United States is taking such a rominent part. There is a possibility that his testimony will be offered as an important link in a chain of evidence tending to riously discredit one of the main arguments brought forward by Great Britain to olster up her claim upon Venezuela's ter-

Not a Surveyed Line.

It is claimed, in brief, that the famous homburgk line was not a surveyed or pographical line, and that the maps by hich it was determined were of no georaphical value, but were designed solely illustrate the flora of the country. The ost important feature of the case, however, is the assertion that the territory in-luded in these botanical maps designated s English possessions was, in fact, the egion including the holdings of a lot of ritish squatters, who had entered the buntry upon their own responsibility, and disregard of the territorial rights of enezuela. Copies of similar maps are now the possession of the family of a Gerhan resident of Washington, and will prob-bly be demanded by the Venezuela comnission, when it sits in this city. The name of the late Prof. Theodore scharff, director of the Imperial Normal

School of Metz, is familiar to those acquainted with the leading German eduthe was one of the most distinguished of the continent, and was fre-uently sent upon scientific expeditions by the German government. He was a friend nd familiar of the now famous Schom-urgk, and was in constant communication with him while the latter was in South merica. It is Schomburgk's testimony hat came to him which is expected to arow a new light upon the Schomburgk

Prof. Scharff, sr., died about three years go. His son, Prof. Emil Ludwig Scharff, now in this country, however, and fur-ishes the information conveyed in this

#### Schomburgk an Adventurer.

We were residing in the grand duchy of aden when Schomburgk made his South merican trip," said Prof. Scharff to a Star eporter today. "Schomburgk was an adenturors, somewhat erratic fellow, with a assion for botany. Up to the time of his eaving the fatherland his life was that of the German student of the time. He drank his beer, fought his sword duels and got nto the regulation number of scrapes. as well versed in botany, though, and led w his restless, adverturous disposition he vandered to North America, to the West ndies and, finally, to South America, windng up in British Guiana, where he settled lown to work upon his botany. "Schomburgk ur dertook a trip into the

orinoco. He was not sent by any govrnment, and had nothing in view beyond gion and satisfying his taste for adven ure. It was a private scientific expedi-ion, and nothing more. As he journeyed nto the interior he made careful examinaion of the flora of each new section of guntry. He classified the region geographcally, according to the character of the

How He Made His Maps. "The preparation of the maps came about this way. When he located the flora of certain section he collected specimens of he plants, pressing them upon a folio, and writing below the sample a description of he same. Then, on the back of the folio e drew a rough map of the region wheren the genera and species abounded. The nap was a defining on paper of the area ontaining specific classes of plant life.
"Now, it happened that in his exploraons Schomburgk came upon the huts and imps of British squatters at various laces. Some of them were wood cutters, ving in the forests to get out the valuable oods for shipment to England, raising erhaps a few yams or other vegetables round their habitations. Oothers were adenturers, prospectors and hunters. When noted their location upon his maps, for he guidance of brother botanists who night undertake expeditions into the inter-

ny from them. Schomburgk sent many ackages of rare plants to my father out f friendship, and knowing his interest in otanical subjects. He would ship large oundles of tropical flowers, pressed out on ollos, and with the description of the counry on the back, as I have explained, ometimes the maps would be drawn upon large scale, when exhibiting the location nany varieties of plants within a define

### How England Got Them.

"When Schomburgk-came out of the forts and returned to British Guiana the overnor general saw his collection, and ok especial interest in the maps showing the location of the British squatters, that e was pleased to call British settlements The English government immediately took Schomburgk in hand. His maps were ac-cepted as geographical definitions, and the lmits of his wanderings and of the disoveries of squatters as the boundary of British territory.

"Schomburgk was not a surveyor, and ade no claim to be. He did not even make a topographical examination of the country he had traversed. He did not run line, and the alleged British territory as merely the land occupied by men who placed their foot upon the soil and said, This is English ground.' Schomburgk knew the worthlessness of his so-called cundary of British possessions, but he was not concerned in what the English claimed. They paid him for his maps, and he laughed in his sleeve at the claims they based upon them.
"I am satisfied from what I have heard

my father say, and from the communica-tions from Schomburgk, that his alleged boundary of British Guiana was an ar-bitrary one and had no basis or foundation

An Important Document. The State Department has recently diswered an important document, showing the manner in which the British governnent acted upon the information furished by Schomburgk. According to this . is shown that the English accepted homburgk's lines as absolute, set out for the other governments at issue to bring forward such objections as they chose, to e answered by Great Britain "as migh

ppear proper and just."

The newly discovered document consists of a letter from Viscount Leveson (after-ward Earl Granville), British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, to Sir James Stephen, permanent under secretary for the colonies, written under instruc-

It is as follows: FOREIGN OFFICE, March 18, 1840. Sir: I am directed by Viscount Palmer-ston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing copies and extracts of dispatches and their in-clesures from Mr. Light, governor of British Guiana, relative to the expediency an arrangement being made with the Brazilian, Venezuelan and Netherland governments, by which the boundaries of British Guiana may be accurately defined. With reference to that part of your letter in which you state that Lord John Russell

considers it to be important that the boundaries of British Guiana should be ascertained and agreed upon, if possible, and that Mr. Schomburgk's researches in those parts have qualified him in a peculiar manparts have qualified him in a peculiar manner to be of use, should the services of any person acquainted with the geography of British Guiana be required for fixing the boundaries of the British territory, I am to state to you that the course of proceeding which Lord Palmerston would suggest for the consideration of Lord John Russell is that a map of British Guiana should be made out according to the boundaries deout according to the boundaries demade out according to the boundaries de-scribed by Mr. Schomburgk; that the said map should be accompanied by a memoir describing in detail the natural features describing in detail the natural features which define and constitute the boundaries in question, and that copies of that map and memoir should be delivered to the governments of Venezuela, of Brazil and of the Netherlands as a statement of the British claim. That in the meanwhile British commissioners should be sent to erect land-marks on the ground in order to mark out

marks on the ground in order to mark out by permanent erections the line of bound-ary so claimed by Great Britain.

It would then rest with each of the three governments above mentioned to make any objection which they might have to bring ferward against these boundaries, and to state the reasons upon which such objec-tions might be founded, and her majesty's government would then give such answers thereto as might appear proper and just. thereto as might appear proper and just.
Lord Palmerston further considers that
the would be expedient that the Brazilian
detachment should be required to withdraw
from Pirara, and that the officer in command should be informed that any claim which Brazil may imagine itself to have to that village should be stated by the Brazilian government to that of Great Britain, in order that it may be discussed and settled between the two governments. I have, &c. (Signed) LEVESON. I have, &c. (Signed)
To James Stephen, esq.

### VETERANS OF THE WAR.

Members of the G. A. R. Pay Their Respects to the President.

To the veterans of the Grand Army New Year is an official day. Without special orders or notice, the comrades of the various posts assembled today as usual to pay their respects as defenders of the country to the office of the chief magistrate of the nation, precisely as they have done formally for over a quarter of a century. At 10 o'clock the pleasant Grand Army headquarters on Pennsylvania began to fill up with wellknown members of the organization. The Old Guard, whose honor it is every year to

er Anderson and his full staff. senior vice commander, John H. Howlett; junior vice commander. Wm. W. Chambers medical director, Arthur C. Adams, M.D.; chaplain, Rev. James D. Smith; assistant adjutant general, Chas. F. Benjamin; assistant quartermaster general, Jas. E. Mc-Cabe; inspector, Wm. B. Pomeroy; judge advocate. J. C. S. Burger; chief mustering officer, Geo. C. Ross, and senior aid-de-camp, Wm. H. Doolittle, and Past Com-manders S. E. Faunce, William S. O'Dell, J. M. Pipes, A. F. Dinsmore and William

The roster of the Old Guard present embraced Captain J. W. Edgar, First Lieu-tenant R. Emmet Smith, Second Lieuten-ant A. J. Gunning, Junior Second Lieutenant W. H. Fuss, staff, W. B. Pomero A. F. Dinsmore, A. E. Johnson, L. Yorke, chaplain; G. Y. Handell, T. Steward, Arthur Hendricks, J. E. McCabe, W. H. Hoover, Quartermaster Sergeant J. B. Gilfillam, First Color Sergeant J. H. J. B. Gilfillam, First Color Sergeant J. H. Lawrence, Second Color Sergeant W. H. McDonald, First Sergeant F. H. Moore, Sergeants O. E. Caruanna, G. W. Sheerer, A. Brown, C. L. Patton, J. M. Pipes, Corporals P. M. O'Brien, W. E. Chauncey, J. F. Collins, J. J. Baker, R. Bennett, Privates A. G. Brust, W. S. Boyd, T. Calver, P. W. Coleman, C. F. Clagett, J. E. Engle, J. A. Edson, J. H. Howlett, J. Johnson, W. C. McEwen, J. M. Miller, N. H. Merrill, W. H. O'Neil, D. M. Proctor, E. Phillips, F. W. Page, B. W. Rowe, J. M. Sarter, A. M. Thompson, D. Leech, F. Lewis, R. C. Patterson, F. A. Flanagan, P. Mahaney, H. Harner, J. Ralph, W. H. Burrows.

All the posts in the city were represent-

All the posts in the city were represented. Rawlins Post, Commander J. M. Keogh; Kit Carsen Post, George E. Davis, commander; Lincoln Post, B. F. Chase commander; Morton Post, George H. Bos ton, commander; Meade Post, J. H. Dev ees, commander; Reynolds Post, Edmond Cottrell, commander; Garfield Post, F. H. Smith, commander; Burnside Post, Charles T. Yoder, commander; Sumner Post, J. P. Quander, commander; Farragut Post, A. F. D'asmore, commander; C. P. Stone Post, J. W. Bradbury, commander; Grant Post H. Decker, commander; Logan Post W. Eno, commander; Sheridan Post, J. F. Raub, commander; Thomas Post, J. F. Raub, commander; Thomas Post, T. B. Crisp, commander; Henry Wilson Post, Jacob Moore, commander; Potomac Post, R. H. Morgan, commander; George U. Morris Post, S. McGonigle, commander; Lafayette

Post, L. D. Bumpus, commander. Upward of 600 men were in line, most of them wearing the insignia of their organization. Counting off by fours, the familiar old orders came to mach, and with Commander Ai derson stepping of briskly or his two cares at the head of the column they marched to the White House and tool

by the President. This year, at the request of Col. Wilson, Commander Anderson presented his com-rades to the President, and every man was eed by name. This custom was pursued this year for the first time.

osition in line to await their chance to file

After the reception Farragut Post, No. 10, marched in a body to pay their respects to their commander, A. F. Dinsmore, and his wife, at their residence, 407 C street southeast, where refreshments were served and a regular campfire anniversary, with songs and reminiscences, were indulged in.

### Personal Mention.

Among the prominent people who dis sected the wish bones of the New Year turkeys at the Arlington today were Mrs Francis Beach of New York, with whom is Mrs. Craigie of England; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Connery of Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. David L. Luke of Piedmont, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Ruffin of Paducah, Ky. Samuel H. Wandell, the well-known New Yorker, ate his first breakfast in 1896 at the Normandie, wh .. e he arrived early this morning.

W. A. Mercer of the army is at the Raleigh.

Geo. B. Archer and bride of Malden Mass., are at the Ebbitt. Capt. Patrick Henry, who is at the Ebbitt for the winter, returned last evening from a short visit to New York.

Dr. H. Pomeroy and two sons of Cleve land. Ohio, are at the Ebbitt. Judge T. B. Bond of Lakeport, Cal., who has a case in the Supreme Court, is quar-

Gen. John C. Robinson of New York is at

A Thousand Roubles as a Prize A wealthy Hungarian chess enthusiast has offered a prize of 1,000 roubles for a tour-

Notable Meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE APPROVED

Resolutions Offered Breathing a Spirit of National Devotion.

#### INTERESTING INCIDENTS

The Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia this morning held their regular New Year meeting, after which the members of the association followed their time-konored custom of calling upon the President of the United States to pay their respects.

The meeting was quite largely attended, President John Marbury, jr., presiding, and the usual amount of routine business was transacted. The report of Treasurer Robert Ball showed the association to be in a flourishing financial condition, and also showed that six members had died during 1895-Thos. B. Thompson, Themas Johnson, James Keleher, Robert Waters, Jas. A. Tait and Isaac Bassett.

After the report had been referred to the auditing committee, President Marbury feelingly referred to the death of the members referred to, saying that while it is not mortal to be supremely happy, yet there was much cause for congratulation and happiness. Referring to the contro-versy ever the Venezuelan question, he re-marked that his voice was for peace. He believed that the Divine sentiment of "peace on earth, good will to men," should prevail, as he confidently believed it would, despite the talk and rumors of war. In conclusion, he wished the members of the association a happy New Year and all

#### The President's Message Applauded.

Recording Secretary J. Madison Cutts explained that the association is not a political one in any sense, though it is one which reflected in a very great degree the patrictism of the American people. He therefore offered resolutions, giving, he believed, utterance to the patriotic feelings of the members of the association. They ecited:
"That the association of the Oldest In-

habitants of the District of Columbia, be-lieving that a great nation should never speak in vain, applaud as grandly American the patriotic and statesmanlike manner in which the President of the United Old Guard, whose honor it is every year to act as military escort to the department commander and his staff, appeared in full uniform. Notwithstanding age and gray hair, the company made a fine soldierly appearance with their blue-caped overcoats pinned back and giving a spirited bit of color to the scene.

At 12 o'clock the old boys fell in behind Commander Anderson and his full staff, Richard Olney, Secretary of State, the association could discover only the logical and inevitable results of all previous discover cussions of the same subject by states men who have preceded him, without excelling him in justice, wisdom or modera-tion, care, diligence and thoroughness of research; that the association deprecate and deplore all partisan efforts, from any source, to obtain any party advantage arissing from the necessary and proper discussion of grave public questions intimately connected with the honor and welfare of the country, and confidently relied upon the national legislators to respond to the patriotic instincts and aspirations of the entire country by devoting themselves with singleness of aim to the faithful performance of every public duty; that the ap-pointment of a commission to make exhaustive inquiry into all the facts relating to so grave a question of international world-wide and world-embracing controversy and dispute, was approved, and the association had a firm reliance upon the wisdom and intelligence of the age and of the countries more immediately involved to avert an appeal to arms, which, if it must come, can only end in demonstrating the patriotism and valor of all our coun-trymen, both on sea and land, with that successful result, which, under Divine Providence, in every period of our history has always attended our beloved country."

### Consideration Postponed.

The resolutions were applauded, but President Marbury remarked that they would give rise to a discussion for which the association had at the present moment not the necessary time. He applauded the patriotic sentiments they voiced, but suggested that the consideration of them be Mr. Ball also supported the resolutions, but concurred with the suggestion that their consideration be postponed. Mr. Cutts thought that they could be adopted without the least discussion or dissension, and ask-ed for an aye and nay vote upon the motion to postpone. But six members voted against the motion, and the resolutions were laid upon the table, for consideration at the next regular meeting of the associa-

#### Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Upon the motion of Mr. Cutts, a committee of five was authorized to be appointed by the president to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting of the association on Washington's birthday, and for a fitting celebration of the day by the association. President Marbury approved of the motion, and explained that it had been suggested that the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage be invited to deliver the oration, and that a large hall, possibly Contion, and that a large hall, possibly Convention Hall, be engaged, in which to hold the proposed public meeting. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the following members were appointed as the committee: J. Madison Cutts, Robert-Ball, Dr. J. T. Howard, B. C. Wright and A. H. Ragan At the suggestion of Dr. Howard, the gan. At the suggestion of Dr. Howard, the venerable marshal of the association, Mr. . A. Wineberger, was added to the com-

### In Capt. Bassett's Memory.

Mr. A. H. Ragan, the friend of the late Capt. Isaac Bassett for forty years, who was a member of the association, was introduced by President Marbury for the purpose of delivering a brief eulogy upon the life and character of Capt. Bassett. The remarks of Mr. Ragan were eloquently delivered, and a report of them was ordered to be placed in the archives of the association, and another copy of them was di-rected to be sent to the family of Capt. Bassett. Upon the motion of Mr. Ball, H. M. Dil-

linger was elected a member of the associ-ation, and upon the motion of Mr. R. Eichorn, Walter C. Johnson and Charles Behrens were elected to membership. Mr. Wm. Beron announced that on the 8th instant he would celebrate his golden wedding at his residence, 332 8th street southwest, and he cordially invited the members of the association to be present. Following Mr. Beron's announcement, Mr. Ball stated that, following the invariable custom of the association, a gold-headed cane would be presented to Mr. Beron upon the occasion, and that President Marbury would be called upon to make the presenta-

After the representative of The Star had, nament at Warsaw between Pilisbury, Lasker, Steinitz and Tschigorin.

Their replies have not yet been received.

upon the motion of Mr. Cutts, been invited by the president of the association to accompany its members in their call upon the President of the United States, the

tions from Lord Palmerston, secretary of foreign affairs, for the guidance of Lord John Russell, secretary for war and colo-

Those Who Were Present. Immediately after the adjournment of the association its members, Marshal Wineberger and President Marbury at their head, n arched to the White House to pay their respects to the President. Those attending the meeting and making the call upon the President were: J. Madison Cutts, J. W. Clark, Robert Ball, Andrew Jackson, B. F. Larcombe, F. S. Kern, J. W. Crampsey, R. Elchorn, J. Veighmeyer, W. E. Hutchinson, S. F. D. Ourand, C. W. Bennett, W. W. Kirby, W. B. Williams, T. H. Langley, J. W. Barker, Joseph Prather, James A. O'Conror, W. H. Williams, William Bradley, T. F. McGuire, John Humphrey, A. H. Ragan, J. N. Richards, Thos. W. Fowler, Dr. J. T. Howard, B. C. Wright, James Boiseau, William Brown, J. B. Walling, Philip May, T. V. Noonan and Patrick Burns. the meeting and making the call upon the

## THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

The Queen Has Sent No Message, but President Crespo Has.

Awaiting the Formation of the Commission - Character and Procedure of the Body.

No communication or suggestion of any kind regarding the Venezuelan dispute has come to the United States from Great Britain since Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney, and the question stands entirely on the correspondence up to that time, and the subsequent action of Congress. This disposes of several reports, including one that Queen Victoria had addressed a personal communication, similar in tone to the one sent by the Prince of Wales, expressing the hope that the two Erglish-speaking people would have no serious differences. Such a direct communication would be according to the usage observed between the heads of nations, but in the present case her majesty has given no expression on the subject. It is known, however, that President Crespo has sent a direct message to the executive branch of the United States.

Among officials and the representatives of the foreign powers interested it is said that no steps are contemplated for the present beyond the formation of the Venezuelan commission. In unofficial quarters the rames of Messrs. Phelps, Lincoln and Brewer are most heard in connection with

#### Probable Action of the Commission. The expectation is that the commission

will convene very soon after the names are arnounced, select their secretaries, translators, interpreters and executive officers, and determine upon their course of procedure. There is \$100,000 available for experses under the act creating the body. A good part of this will be expended in the salaries of the commissioners, which will be commensurate with their station and the importance of the work involved, except in the case of an official, like Justice Brewer, already holding a government posi-

policy which the commission will adopt is being awaited with much interest by those concerned. The act makes the commission independent of the State De-partment and all executive control, so that it will be for the body itself to de the method of procedure, and whether it will go abroad to search foreign archives. Doubtless in such a matter the wishes of the President and Secretary of State would have much weight, yet the commission is an independent quasi-judicial body, which is responsible for its own actions. Some of the international authorities say that even the evidence to be offered by the State Department will have the same weight and coming from other sources, as it is pointed out that the commission will not prejudge he case by assuming the correctness of the attitude of the State Department.

### Great Britain's Course,

On the part of Great Britain there is a growing impression in official quarters that indirect participation in the work of the commission will be secured. The British attitude of late has been favorable to an investigation by the United States of the basis of the British claims, for it is felt that the inquiry had been ex parte up to the time of the action by Congress. There was good reason to believe when the commission was first proposed that Great Britain would not recognize it, and might take offense at its creation. But the name of the men mentioned as likely to consti tute it have changed this feeling, until the present indication is that the British will not be averse to establishing before such a body the rights which Lord Salisbury stated to be incontestible. This may not be done by direct appearance before the commission, but by the submission of the British case in response to the wishes of the commission conveyed through Secretary Olney. By such a procedure the British foreign office would be giving no recognition to the jurisdiction of the commission, and yet would secure a hearing of its cas

### Spain is All Right.

On the part of Spain it is known that no objection will be raised to the fullest examination of the Spanish archives. Mr. Olney has not yet requested that such an examination be allowed, but he is assured of a favorable answer in case a request is submitted. In this connection it is said that the recent reports from Europe of an understanding between Great Britain, Spain and other countries for joint action against the Monroe doctrine is not warranted, at least, so far as Spain is concerned. The Spanish archives are a treasury of information, not only as to Venezuela, but as to all the South and Central American countries, most of them having been Spanish dependencies. As a result of this Spain is frequently asked to arbitrate boundary disputes between these countries. At the pres-ent time Spain has on hand one of these arbitrations involving the boundary of Ec-

### NOT 'A SURPLUS.

Chairman Dingley's Analysis of the Treasury Figures.

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, commenting on the official statement of the Treasury Department that the revenue for the month of December was half a million in excess of expenditures, and the deficiency for the first half of the fiscal year less than fifteen and a half millions, says that no one should be led to infer from this that revenue has now reached the expenditure point. The deficiency for December on the 23d of the month was reported to be over two and a half millions. and nearly eighteen and a half millions for the fiscal year. The revenue in the last eight days of December was only \$5,722,286, and the amount paid out on account of expenditures of the government was only \$2,567,332, while the average daily expenditures of the government are one million dollars per day, including Sundays, or eight millions for the last eight days of December. In other words, five and a half million dollars of the cost of running the government the last eight days of December were not included in the statement of expenditures for Decem-ber, and will come into the January statement. The real situation is made clear when it is considered that the actual cost of running the government for Decembe

Threatened With Complications With Germany.

### JAMISON'S INVASION OF TRANSVAAL

Great Sensation in Berlin Over the Affair.

FIGHT HOURLY EXPECTED

LONDON, January 1.-The news from Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, today, tends to confirm the gravity of the situation there, growing out of the invasion of the Boer territory by an armed force of the British South Africa Company, numbering about seven hundred men, with six Maxim guns, led by Dr. Jamison, the British commissioner who was so successful in his

operations against King Lobengula. The Transvaal president, Kruger, has called upon the burghers to defend their country, and a serious conflict is anticipated in spite of the fact that colonial secre tary, Joseph Chamberlain, has telegraphed to Dr. Jamison to withdraw into British territory, and has urged President Kruger to do his utmost to prevent bloodshed. A dispatch received here from the Transvaal today by a financial paper says: "The burghers are advancing to meet Jamison A conflict is hourly expected."

#### Comment of the Press.

The afternoon newspapers comment a great length upon this fresh trouble which the British government has to face. They recognize the fact that the invasion of the Transvaal, although made upon the urgent request of thousands of Englishmen and request of thousands of Englishmen and others in the Transvaal, who complain that they have to pay the whole revenue of the country while being denied representation, is liable to give particular offense to Germany, whose friendship, at this critical stage, the Marquis of Salisbury is most anxious to cultivate.

As the telegraph wires are believed to have been cut behind Dr. Jamison's force, and as the Boer forces, well armed and equipped, have been mobilized under Gen. Joubert, news of a bloody conflict is expected.

#### The Opposing Forces.

The Boers can put in the field about six thousand good fighting men, supported with Maxim guns, and to oppose this force Dr. Jamison has only about seven hundred men, with six Maxim guns, who may receive the direct or indirect assistance of about four thousand untrained and badly armed Englishmen. However, Jamison may be able to call to his support one thousand men belonging to the DeBeers, whose headquarters are at Kimberley.

These men are well equipped, and would prove an effective reinforcement for Dr. Jamison. But, as the latter is already said to be advancing upon Johannesburg with his small body of men be advanced. Boers and the issue be decided before any reinforcements can reach bim.

# Jamison's Act Repudinted.

The secretary of state for the colonies Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has issued the following statement on the Transvaal question:

"Having learned on Monday evening that Dr. Jamison had entered the Boer country I have since been continuously engaged in his extraordinary action. Sir Hercules Robinson has, by proclamation, publicly repudiated Dr. Jamison's act, and has enjoined the British subjects to obey the law and remain quiet. Dr. Jamison and his officers have also been ordered to retire immediately. It is hoped that a collision will be averted, but Dr. Jamison cut the wires as he advanced."

"The British agent at Johannesburg," "The British agent at Johannesburg, Mr. Chamberlain's statement continues, "Is going forward to meet Dr. Jamison and to order him in the queen's name to retire forthwith. I have called upon the charterforthwith. I have called upon the charter-ed company to repudiate Dr. Jamison's pro-ceedings, of which the company says it is entirely ignorant. Mr. Cecil Rhodes (pre-mier of Cape Colony) has stated that Dr. Jamison acted without his authority. As soon as he heard that he contemplated en-tering the Transpal he endeavoured to stee tering the Transvaal he endeavored to stop him, but found that the wires were cut."

#### Germany Intervenes. "A special dispatch received here this afternoon from Berlin says it is stated at the German capital that Emperor William has promised his moral support to the Boers, and has indicated that he may take other measures if Great Britain persists in her

present course.

Great. Britain, through the colonial secre tary, has offered to arbitrate the matter, but it is feared that the offer has come too late, and that the most serious consequences are to be apprehended.

A rumor has reached London that Dr. Jamison has arrived at Johannisburg.

#### A Sensation in Berlin. BERLIN, January 1.-The news of the invasion of the Transvaal Republic by an armed British force has created a decided

sensation here. The Kreuz Zeitung, commenting on the news, says: "Everywhere the same greed and bad

faith. Today it is Africa, yesterday it was South America.' In discussing the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jamison, all the newspapers here declare that his action constitutes a serious and unjustifiable breach of the peace against which Germany must pro-

#### The National Zeitung remarks that Ger man interests demanded the maintenance of the irdependence of the South African republic, and it expects that the govern ment will vigorously defend and come to President Kruger's aid in case of necessity

Germany's Monroe Doctrine.

The Vessische Zeitung says: "The action of Dr. Jamison cannot be tolerated. It is the duty of the German government to immediately take energetic steps to protect same time those of our kinsmen—the Boers It is impossible to protest too strongly against this act of violence upon the par of the British."

#### BERLIN, January, 1.—A cable dispatch received here from Pretoria says that ar uprising has occurred at Johannisburg, Appealing to Germany.

THE HAGUE, January 1.-The minister of the Transvaal Republic left here this morning for Berlin in order, it is believed, to make strong representations to the German government on the subject of the invasion of the Transvaal Republic by the forces of the British South Africa Com

### The South African Republic.

The trouble in the Transvaal is between the immigrant Englishmen and the Boers, the former claiming that the government virtually compels them to pay the whole revenue of the country, while denying them representation. Dr. Jamison, one of the leading English

recently for an invasion of the Transvaal, in response to complaints from the English at Johannisburg. The South African republic, also known last night.

men in that part of the world, started

# ENGLAND IN TROUBLE as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony for Natal, but quitted that colony on its annexation to the British crown, says the New York Herald. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognized. The legislative power of the state is now vested in a first and second volksraaden,

of twenty-four members each. To the first chamber only those born in the colony can be elected, while aliens who are naturalized and own property in the state can be clected to the second chamber, whose func-tions are chiefly for local affairs, however. The president of the republic is Paul F. Kruger, known exclusively among the Boers as Oom Paul, or Uncle Paul, and he is occupying his position now for the third term. He is nearly eighty years of age,

has carried the musket almost continuous-iy, and through many troublous seasons, against English aggressions. It was for the conservation of the interests of the mining class that President Kruger induced the first volksraad to establish a second chamber to which they could send their representatives, the volksraad proper having, however, the power of yeto.

of veto.

Bad blood has long existed between the conservative Boers and the English. The letter have not forgotten the rebellion of latter have not forgotten the rebellion of the Boers in 1880, when they drove out their hereditary foes, inflicting at Majuba Hill one of the most ignoble and disastrous defeats recorded in England's annals.

#### FOR ARBITRATION.

#### Gov. Morton Discusses the Venesuelan Affair in His Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 1.-Gov. Levi P. Morton's second annual message was submitted to the legislature upon the convening of that body today. In it, after a brief historical survey, the governor touches upon the pending controversy between the United States and Great Britain in the fellowing paragraphs:

"The doctrine formulated by President Menroe, and which has since borne his name, has become so well established in American national policy that there is no room for doubt as to the opinion of our people concerning it. New York now has population nearly equal to that of the entire Union when Mr. Monroe became President, and our peculiar geographical position, the location within our borders of the American metropolis, and the vast complicated commercial interests of our state, justify us in feeling an especial concern in the present unhappy agitat.on. Any disturbance of the existing friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain cannot fail to have a serious effect. Because of the possible baleful consequences of such disturbance, I deem myself justified in making this reference to the larger affairs of the nation, in which we feel such a peculiar and vital interest.

"I cannot believe that the relations between our country and Great Britain will be ruptured or seriously impaired by the misunderstanding now existing between that country and Venezuela concerning the proper location of the boundary line of their possessions in South America. Arbitration affords a simple, humane and honorable method of determining national disputes, and it is scarcely conceivable at this period of the world's history that any metalest settle. position, the location within our borders and it is scarcely conceivable at this period of the world's history that any great nation is willing to take the responsibility of the needless sacrifice of human life and the wanton destruction of property which would be the inevitable result of an armed conflict.

PARIS, January 1.—The Estafette, referring to the Venezuelan situation today,

"We have seen the results of the interven-tion of Russia, Germany and France in the China-Japanese difficulty. Why should they not adjudicate the difference between Great

ST, PETERSBURG, January 1.-It semi-officially stated that the statements made in the St. Petersburg dispatch of December 27 to the Tageblatt of Berlin are unfounded. In the dispatch referred to it was stated that the United States govern-ment had been sounding Russia regarding the dispute with Great Britain on the Veneto have received the most favorable reply, it being declared that the Russian government shares President Cleveland's views on the subject and is prepared to suppor them, at any rate, diplomatically. It was added that it was not impossible that the United States had received the support of Russia in her present financial troubles. According to the semi-official statement of today Russia will observe complete neutrality in the matter, her interests not ing affected by the Venezuelan dispute.

### DEADLY ROW IN A THEATER.

Over Fifty Shots Fired in a Variety VICTOR, Col!, January 1,-Late last night a row occurred in the Union Theater, a variety play house here, in which two men were killed and another mortally wounded, and three others hurt. The row started by the proprietor, George Smith, becoming involved in a quarrel with a man named Ferguson, who, he claimed, was one of a party that had threatened to clean out the place. Inside of fifteen minutes fully fifty shots were fired, and when the

#### injured have not been learned. COLLISION IN A TUNNEL

Fatal Railway Disaster at

fusillade was over, Smith and a bystander named Tom Pascoe and Ferguson were mortally wounded. The names of the other

Louis. ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 1.-One man was killed and two were badly injured in a rear-end collision last night in the Terminal railway tunnel between two passen ger trains. The Chicago limited on the Wabash left the Union station and proceeded through the tunnel leading to the bridge, which crosses to the Illinois side of the river. It had not proceeded far, when the Diamond special on the Illinois Central railway crashed into the rear sleeper. The engine and baggage car of the special were derailed and turned over, falling upon Hen ry Rothweller, the firemau, and crushing him to death. Milton White, the engineer on the Illinois Central train, was badly bruised, and J. G. Chambers, express mes-

#### MORTON TO COME OUT. The Governor Soon to Announce His Candidacy.

senger, burned and choked by escaping steam and gas. Neither will die. None of

the passengers were injured.

NEW YORK, January 1 .- A special to the Press from Albany says: Gov. Morton will announce in a very few days that he is a candidate for the republican comination for the presidency. In the last three weeks Gov. Morton has had many separate conferences with prominent republicans from all parts of the state, and the result of these meetings is his determination

### BRADLEY'S BOOM STARTED.

Good Wishes Given Kentucky's Governor by Many Republicans. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 1.-A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: A convention of leading republicans was held in the office of Gov. Bradley last night and the "Bradley boom" for President was started.

This was the theme, and the toasts to

the governor were full of "happy New Years" and wishes for his political preferment in the year 1896.

Hearty congratulations and best wishes were extended to the governor as republi-can candidate for President of the United States by forty prominent republicars from every congressional district in Kentucky, every congressional district in Kentucky, who called by agreement on that official

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Brilliant Reception of the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

## CROWDS THRONG THE WHITE HOUSE

All Pay Their Respects to the Chief Executive.

OTHERS WHO ENTERTAINED

Another brilliant picture of a White House

function has gone into history. Bright sunshine filtering through every opened window, a sniff of crispy wintry air, a brilliant assemblage of those who make our republican court were its features. President and Mrs. Cleveland have exchanged New Year greetings with the official world, the representatives of all the foreign countries with whom we hold diplomatic relations and with the public. The reception was a brilliant event, and while the forms and ceremonies were exactly the same as for many years past, there were probably never before as many new faces looking on, to whom the kaleidoscopic views rapidly passing before them were totally unfamiliar. The whirligig of time and politics provided almost an entirely new audience, if it did not present an absolutely new cast. The new faces in the cabinet circle were an indication of the changes down the line. Another officer at the head of the army, new figures in the diplomatic corps and the intense personal interest with which recent events have clothed some of the older ones gave new stimulus to the old scene. Altogether President and Mrs. Cleveland had not faced before as interesting an assortment of untried conditions as they did to-day.

The White House Does Not Change. The White House does not change very much, no matter how swift the movement may be elsewhere. Here and there the freshening touch which betokens some effort at change is evident. The furniture in the blue, green and east rooms has new coverings, and the rooms are very fine in their rew adorning. In each instance, the new coverings conform to the familiar tints

of the room.

The new door between the blue and red rooms, cut to make easier communication, received its official christening. It tried to look as if it had been there for years and years and knew all about official sociabilities, but it could not, any more than the grand folks who passed between its silken hangings. They crossed its threshold, looked back and smiled and wondered why that door had not been thought of ten years ago. It let a flood of sunlight into the room.

There are always one set of old friends at the White House who can be relied upon to turn up arrayed in their very best on fete days. They are the plants from the conservatories, and very proud members of the President's household. They ought

of the President's household. They ought to be, for they have more living room and space than the President and his family. All the furniture could be taken out of the mangion, but for the person who only goes there on state occasions to miss the tail rubber plants, the camella bushes, with their waxy white blossoms, the pink and white azaleas, the rows of primroses, the languishing perfumes of the hyacinths, the spicy odors of the carnations and a glimpse of the aristocratic orchids the whole show would be a disappointment. whole show would be a disappointment. All the old favorites were on hand today, and so were the old-timers who could shut their eyes and imagine they saw any one of the last half dozen Presidents standing just where Mr. Cleveland stood, and then tell you to a dot just what was going on.

The Fioral Decorations. One of the mantels of the blue parlor was banked in poinsetta leaves and red camelias, making a vivid ornamentation. The other was covered with white camellas sprayed with lilies of the valley and hyacinths. The south windows had tall palms reaching nearly to the ceiling, and wax plants and poinsettas banked in front. The plants and poinsettas banked in front. The walls were draped prettily with smilax garlands, and a pyramid bouquet of old-time flowers decked the center divan. In the east room the mantels were banked with foliage plants, the windows hidden by the tall palms, and poinsetta bushes massed about them. The red and green parlors had effective touches of the same welcome. about them. The red and green parlors had effective touches of the same welcome reds and greens. Only big paims filled the gilded niches down the corridor. Every other inch of space was kept for standing room. Even the big, comfortible settees from the corridor were removed.

By 10:30 all the state app ments were as spick and span as the traditional new pin. Col. Wilson as the patienal housekeeper, as well as master of state ceremonies, was among the first arrival and paye his official nod her and there are accomplished.

#### ing of White House hospitalith promptness which is charactern diplomatic corps, its members so

fore the curtain rang up on

The Diplomatic Corps Arrive. The Russian charge d'affaires, in his stunning uniform, and accompanied by other members of the czar's legation family, was the first to reach the red room. In a very few minutes Sir Julian Pauncefote, a magnificent specimen of a sturdy Briton, had joined the company. As he came in, the richly jeweled sword of his splendid uniform got tangled in its trappings, and a little smile went around, as he walted for an usher to get it loosened for him. The scene in the red parior grew in interest with every new arrival, until the last comers simply overflowed into the cor-

On the stroke of 11 the President and party came down stairs. They faced a cor-ridor crowded to the walls, through which ridor crowded to the wills, through which a passageway was kept with some difficulty. Col. Wilson led the way, with Lieut. Gilmore. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, as usual, walked together, followed by the cabinet and ladies. There were no absentees from the latter, excepting Mrs. Hoke Smith. After a few minutes given to the exchange of exceptings with the largest the exchange of greetings with the large company already assembled in the blue room, the formal reception commenced.

Representing the Diplomatic Corps. Great Britain was represented by the Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., ambassador E. and P.; Lady Pauncefote, Miss Pauncefote, Miss Sybil Pauncefote, Miss Lilian Pauncefote, Miss Andrey Pauncefote, Viscount Gough, secretary of embassy; Viscountess Gough, Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, second secretary; Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, third secsecretary; Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, third secretary; the Earl of Westmeath, attache, and Mr. Ronald Macleay, attache.
France by Mr. J. Patenotre, ambassador E. and P.; Madame Patenotre, Mr. Paul Lefalvre, first secretary of embassy; Mr. Maurice Trubert, second secretary of embassy; Commandant Clement de Grandprey, military attache; Madame Clement de Grandprey and Mr. Jules Bouefve, chancellor and attache.

Italy by Baron de Fava, ambassador E.

lor and attache.

Italy by Baron de Fava, ambassador E. and P.; Baroness de Fava, Marquis Obizzo Malaspina di Carbonara, first secretary of embassy; Count Vinci, secretary of embassy; Don Mario del Principi Ruspoli, attache; Donna Palma del Principi Ruspoli and Marquis Paoli di Montagliari, attache. Germany by Baron Max von Thielmann, ambassador E and P.; Baroness von Thiel-mann, Baron Clemens von Ketteler, counsclor and first secretary of embassy; Capt. Albrecht Heese, attache; Mr. Albert von